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the havoc it played with the plans of the colonial authorities. Nor does he set forth the importance of the intertribal trade that antedated the white and the Indian intercourse which formed the staple of colonial commerce. Upon one aboriginal trait the editor lays valuable emphasis, namely, the astuteness of the Iroquois in their rôle of middlemen between the merchants at Albany and the Indians under French influence. He likewise lays bare the vital importance this relation had to the final overthrow of French sovereignty in North America.

The document and introduction together form a valuable contribution to the growing literature concerned with the American fur-trade, a subject whose importance to colonial history is being more and more exploited. It is unfortunate that so excellent a book, intended for the use of scholars, should be without so necessary a tool as an index.

Louise Phelps Kellogg.

The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration 1803-1806. Edited with Introduction and Notes by MILO M. QUAIFE, Superintendent of the Society. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXII.] (Madison: The Society. 1916. Pp. 444.)

THIS volume is a distinct addition to the literature of the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition sent out by President Jefferson in 1803, which later became an important item in proving the title of the United States to the Oregon Country; it both complements and supplements similar volumes heretofore available. It reproduces original journals which have been found among family papers by the descendants of Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, the editor (by authority of President Jefferson) of the first *History of the Expedition*.

Pages 31-76 inclusive contain the journal of Captain Lewis during his journey (August 30 to December 12, 1803) from Pittsburgh down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers to Camp Dubois opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, where the full membership of the party was assembled and organized, some of the entries being by Captain Clark, who joined him en route. Despite a long hiatus, covering fifty-four days of the period, this is an important record of the preliminary journey, with references to a few of the party as finally constituted. The compass, style, and orthography (the manuscript has been printed literally) are the same as those of the *Original Journals of Lewis and Clark* (ed. Thwaites, 1904-1905).

Pages 80-402 inclusive contain the more valuable and extensive journal of John Ordway, sergeant of the Lewis and Clark party, kept by him during the entire journey from Camp Dubois (May 14, 1804) to the Pacific Ocean and the return to St. Louis (September 23, 1806). This journal has the distinction of containing an entry for each day of

that period of two years, four months, and nine days. In that regard as well as in scope and intelligence of observation and narrative it surpasses the journal of his fellow-sergeant Patrick Gass; it also contains thirty-six pages more of text than does Gass's, the comparison being made with the McClurg edition of 1904. While following more closely than does Gass the narratives of Captains Lewis and Clark themselves, Ordway frequently adds little details which assist in a knowledge of the itinerary and environment. Naturally Ordway's record is not as scientific as that of his superior officers, but he confirms and often complements their record when written, as it often was, by but one of them. His knowledge of the spelling of the English language was no better and no worse than that of his superior officers. Until this time Patrick Gass has furnished the only record of a portion of the return journey from Three Forks to Great Falls, Montana, but the Ordway journal now supplies a much better account.

As to annotations, the editor of the volume appears to have drawn for the most part from the work of predecessors and from maps, a remark which applies equally to the Thwaites edition of Lewis and Clark. A personal knowledge of the features of the country travelled through is necessary for perfect annotations. Dr. Elliott Coues, prior to 1893, and Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, prior to 1904, each personally traversed a large part of the track of this expedition and the annotations in their editions of Lewis and Clark are the best available and in the main correct, although not at all up to present-day research or nomenclature. Information drawn from them cannot be far wrong, but minor errors are apparent in the notes in this volume as to the western portion of the journey.

There are thirteen illustrations. An exceedingly valuable and interesting part of the volume is the historical introduction (pp. 13-28), which includes a sketch of the fur-trade on the Missouri River prior to the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Historical Society of the state of Wisconsin is to be congratulated upon the publication of this volume.

T. C. E.

The Story of the Trust Companies. By EDWARD TEN BROECK PERINE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. Pp. xvii, 327.)

THIS book, like several of its kind which have appeared in recent years, is not so much a story of the history of a financial movement as a collection of interesting incidents in the history of particular institutions. As the author himself remarks, it is a collection of "individual narratives", not a discussion of the principles either of organization or of management of the institutions with which it deals. There is no discussion of the theory of trust-company administration or of the social and economic importance of the trust-company movement, or of its